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in part compiled, these two volumes, primarily for the use of the advanced Filipino students. But they have, at the same time, performed a real service for all those interested in Philippine history. In their preface, the authors state, "Among the many wrongs done the Filipinos by Spaniards, to be charged against their undeniably large debt to Spain, one of the greatest, if not the most frequently mentioned, was taking from them their good name. . . . This work is pre-requisite to the needed re-writing of Philippine history as the story of its people."

Volume I consists of two parts: the first, an account of the industrial development of the Old Philippines; the second, the history of the Pre-Spanish Philippines, and of the beginnings of Philippine nationalism. Volume II, entitled, "The Former Philippines through Foreign Eyes," is made up of a number of translations of valuable foreign accounts of the Islands; the most important of them is "Feodor Jagor's Travels in the Philippines," based upon his experiences in 1859-1860.

These volumes should be consulted by all American students interested in the Philippines and should be in our college and university libraries.

G. H. B.

American Influence upon the Agriculture of Hokkaido, Japan.

Published by the College of Agriculture, Tohoku Imperial University. Sapporo, Japan. 1915. 23 p.

An interesting and valuable pamphlet, evidently written by Prof. Shosuke Sato, who completed his education in the United States, and whose later visit to this country some three years ago, is pleasantly remembered in many of our colleges and universities.

"In 1870," the pamphlet states, "Governor Kuroda (of Hokkaido, the northernmost of the large Japanese islands) made a journey of inspection through the United States, and was favorably impressed by the general condition of that country. As a result, he returned to Japan in the following June with General Horace Capron and three other Americans as his advisers. He also brought back with him many American machines, farm stocks, and variety of seeds." During the following ten years 45 other Americans came to aid in the development of Hokkaido. In speaking of the livestock industry, the author says; "so long as the drivers and farmers of Hokkaido use such English as "Whoa" and "Back" in driving horses so long can we never forget the American influence"

G. H. B.